HISTORIC LANDMARKS ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

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The Historic Landmarks Association of Canada

Guide To Historical Societies

Established in Canada

Some Historic Sites ...in... Canada and Newfoundland

Annual Report 1917

The Historic Landmarks Association of Canada

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FIELD MARSHAL HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN, K.G., G.C.M.G., Etc.

Visitor

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COUNCIL—The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, Treasurer, all subscribing Fellows of Sections I and II of the Royal Society of Canada, and one representative from each corresponding Society (with power to add.)

ANNUAL MEETING—Held yearly in connection with the meeting of the Royal Society of Canada.

GUIDE.

TO "HISTORICAL SOCIETIES" ESTABLISHED IN CANADA.

(Corresponding Members of the Historic Landmarks Association)

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Staton, Miss Frances, Head of Toronto Reference Library, College St., Toronto.
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Wade, E. Harper, Quebec, P.Q.
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Watson, Edmund L., Box 44, Dunham, P.Q.

*Deceased.

†Killed in action.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

To the Members of the "Historic Landmarks
Association of Canada."

There is no inspiration to great deeds in the present; equal to the memory of great deeds in the past. This year, when our hearts and minds and souls are filled with thoughts of War; and the high resolve to wage it to a final and victorious conclusion; it is fitting that our members should recall that the recording of history is one of the necessary corollaries to the making of history; and it is gratifying to find that the public of Canada, as a whole, appreciate this fact.

We have to relate that a copy of our last year's publication of our Report, Guide and Directory of Historic Sites has been included among the documents filed away beneath the Corner Stone of the new Houses of Parliament. We may also mention correspondence from the Library of Congress, at Washington, D.C., in the United States; begging for all the copies of this publication we could spare; and speaking inclear terms of its usefulness. Our new Report, enlarged in many respects, we recommend with confidence, both for your consideration and for your friendly criticism.

Our distinguished "Visitor," His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, on his return to the Old Country, has kindly consented to allow his name to remain as "Patron" of the Association. The present Governor-General, His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, we are glad to say, permits us to elect him to the vacant position of "Visitor."

Financially we have felt the strain; not so much from any falling off in the number of our subscriptions; as from the increased cost of postages, of paper, and of printing:—our work goes on increasing; and these go on steadily mounting in cost. In this regard, we must ask every member, who realizes this is a work that can not be neglected in war-time, (but rather the reverse), to try and assist the officers by personally obtaining at least one new member during 1917. Such action would help us most materially. All your Officers, (with the sole exception of our hard-working and energetic General Secretary, who draws the most moderate Secretary's salary imagineable), cheerfully give their time and services with no reward but the interest they find in the work. And I wish to express to all of them, and to our Corresponding Societies, and to those individ-

uals historically interested, who have so readily aided us, the grateful thanks and appreciation of the Association for their valuable assistance and co-operation. We take much pleasure, meeting in Ottawa, in congratulating the "Women's Canadian Historical Society of Ottawa," on their good fortune both in securing a home for themselves, and at the same time preserving an Ottawa Landmark in the old "Registry Office" on Nicholas St.

PEMBERTON SMITH,
President.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY

The Season of 1916-17 records two outstanding historical events: the relaying of the "Corner Stone" and the fiftieth anniversary of the birth of our Dominion. Peculiar interest centered in the former unique event, a landmark bearing directly on the latter, our Jubilee of Confederation.

The first of these events took place on the first of September, 1916, when His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, our late Governor-General relaid for our new Parliament Buildings the same foundation stone that was originally laid on the first of September, 1860, by his brother Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, our late King Edward VII.

On the first of July of this year Canada celebrates her golden Jubilee of Confederation. But ere her Jubilee of wondrous prosperity had arrived, she heard, and nobly responded to, an insistant call—the marshalling of the forces of the world to battle against evil. War taught the Netherlands to federate in 1619. It was war which united the States in America; federated Switzerland, Germany, and Austria, and unified Italy. But Canada formed a great national life out of distinct provinces of conflicting interests in a time of peace. "He shall have dominion also from sea to sea, and from the river to the ends of the earth." From this text was decided the name for federated Canada. (Psalm 72-8.)

Many important additions to our Library have been received during the past year, both by gift and exchange. Photographs, blue prints, maps and MSS almost invariably accompanying the reports on historic sites from our special committees and individuals historically interested.

The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society has asked for a summary of our work to embody in their next Annual Report to the Legislature. The cordial exchange is warmly appreciated, particularly with the knowledge that we are one in earnest endeavor to attain "the supreme purpose." Our hearts go out in warmest sympathy to the members who have lost, in the supreme sacrifice for their country, those who were near and dear to them.

In closing I quote from a tribute received from our eminent historian Lieut.-Colonel William Wood: "Heartiest congratulations on your excellent Report (1916) it is a great achievement . . . as well as a still greater promise of even better things to come."

Respectfully submitted,

J. RUSSELL SIMPSON,
General Secretary.

REPORT OF THE FRENCH SECRETARY

J'ai peu de chose à rapporter, si ce n'est que l'idée fondamentale de notre association est de plus en plus comprise dans les classes lettrées du pays et que, par conséquent, la propagande se fait d'elle-méme et qu'elle serait encore plus active si l'état de guerre n'existait pas. On parle d'élever un monument dans le fond de la baie Georgienne, ancienne contrée des Hurons, en souvenir d'Etienne Brulé, l' interprète, que fut tué en cet endroit l'année 1632. Le mérite de ce personnage consiste dans l'exploration de la Pennsylvanie en 1616 et la découverte du lac Supérieur en 1622. Je dois mentionner aussi un travail qui paraîtra bien tôt, de M. Pierre-George Roy, de Lévis, sur tous les monuments commémoratifs érigés jusqu'à ce jour en Canada et nul doute que la lecture de ces pages, riches en renseignements, ne contribue pour beaucoup à mieux faire comprendre l'oeuvre patriotique que nous poursuivons.

Le tout respectueusement soumis,

BENJAMIN SULTE,

Secrétaire Francais.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

30th April, 1917.

To the President and Members of
The Historic Landmarks Association of Canada.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Once more I have the honour of laying before you the financial position of The Historic Landmarks Association of Canada for the year ending the 30th April, 1917.

The total receipts for the year were	$371.19
and the balance in the bank brought forward was	326.69
a total of	697.88
The working expenses were	392.35
leaving a balance of	305.53

towards the requirements of the coming year.

There are arrears due from individual members of, say, $40.00 and from affiliated Societies of $10.00, which it is hoped will be remitted.

I would point out to the members of the Association that as its work and objects widen out, the expenses increase more than proportionately; and as a great deal of matter has been accumulated in the past year, it is much to be hoped that the members will exert themselves to increase our numbers. Forms for admission will be forwarded with the Reports, and I trust interest will be taken in increasing the annual revenue.

There are now twelve Life Members, the money from whom should be capitalized and made a permanent fund. At present this is an impossibility, and all that can be done is to show the amount due this account and trust that later on the money used in the interests of the Association will be replaced.

Anticipating your interested and active assistance, the foregoing is

Respectfully submitted,

G. DURNFORD,
Honorary Treasurer.

THE HISTORIC LANDMARKS ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
For Year Ending 30th April, 1917.

RECEIPTS.

Subscriptions		$216.00	
Life Members:			
Hon. N. Curry, LL.D.	25.00		
Sir Edmund B. Osler	25.00		
J. E. Englehart	25.00		
Louis A. Gosselin, K.C.	25.00		
Major D. D. Mactaggart, M.D., C.M.	25.00		
Carl Riordon	25.00		
		150.00	
Bank Interest		5.19	
			371.19
Balance on Hand, 30th April, 1916			326.69
			$697.88

DISBURSEMENTS.

Secretary's Salary		$125.00	
Expenses:			
Printing, Stationery, etc.	$181.05		
Postage (Montreal and Ottawa)	85.45		
Bank Exchange	.85		
		267.35	392.35
Balance on Hand, 30th April, 1917:			
Special Account (Life Members)		25.00	
General Account		280.53	
			305.53
			$697.88

G. DURNFORD,
Honorary Treasurer.

Some Historic Sites in Canada and Newfoundland

NOVA SCOTIA

HALIFAX, N.S.

MEMORIAL TOWER. North West Arm—Deed of Park (100 acres) presented by Sir Sandford Fleming and foundation stone laid on site, Oct. 2nd, 1908, SEMI-TERCENTENARY, (1758), anniversary of First General Assembly of Province of Nova Scotia, the first Parliament of what was then Canada.

Tower COMPLETED in 1912 and DEDICATED August 14th by Field Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., Governor-General of Canada.

HALIFAX, N.S.—DESBARRES, COL. J. F. W.

MEMORIAL TABLET—Inscription:

"This Tablet commemorates Col. Joseph Frederick Wallet DesBarres, Cartographer, Engineer, Administrator, who served in this garrison as Captain of the Royal American Regiment of Foot, 1756 won distinction at Louisburg, 1758; Aide-de-camp to General Wolfe at Quebec, 1759; Surveyor-General of the North Atlantic Coast; Preceptor of Captain Cook, the circumnavigator; author of the Atlantic Neptune; founder of Sidney, C.B.; Lt.-Gov. of Cape Breton and P.E.I.; buried beneath this church, Nov. 1st, 1824, St. George's—"The Round Church, Halifax." Born 1722-1824. 102 years.

ERECTED BY "The Nova Scotia Historical Society."

NOTE—Sites recorded in *Italics* are those not yet properly "marked;" and therefore the possibility exists that the actual site might eventually be forgotten. The Historic Landmarks Association of Canada beg to point out the opportunities for some of our patriotic and public-spirited Canadians to verify one or more of these defects.

HALIFAX, N.S.—HOWE, HON. JOSEPH.

MEMORIAL TABLET placed on gate post of residence at Elmscotte, North west Arm, marking birthplace in 1804 of Joseph Howe—patriot, imperialist, statesman and orator, gratefully remembered as Nova Scotia's leader in obtaining responsible government.

UNVEILED by Lieut-Governor MacGregor, July 24th, 1911.

HALIFAX, N.S.—PRINTING.

MEMORIAL TABLET. Inscription: "The site of the first printing press in Canada, established by Bartholomew Green, Jr., 1751; and of Bushell's press, where the Halifax Gazette, the first newspaper in Canada was published 1752."

ERECTED BY the Nova Scotia Historical Society.

HALIFAX, N.S.—WOLFE, GENERAL.

TABLET placed on house on Hollis street, occupied by General Wolfe when preparing plans for the capture of Louisburg and Quebec.

SITE MARKED by the Nova Scotia Historical Society, July 25th, 1911.

PICTOU, N.S.—DAWSON, SIR J. W.

Inscription on MEMORIAL TABLET in old Academy. "This Tablet will commemorate Sir Jno. William Dawson, F.R.S., 1820-1899, geologist, educated at Pictou academy, superintendent of education of Nova Scotia, 1850, principal of McGill university, 1855, first president of the Royal Society of Canada, 1882, president of the British Association, 1886."

ERECTED BY the Nova Scotia Historical Society.

UNVEILED BY H. R. H. Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada, July 31st, 1912.

PICTOU, N.S.—MACCULLOUGH, REV. T., D.D.

MEMORIAL TABLET—Inscription: "This Tablet commemorates the services to the cause of education of the Rev. Thos. MacCullough, D.D., 1766-1843, first principal of Pictou Academy, 1817-24, president of Dalhousie College and MARKS PICTOU ACADEMY, founded 1816 which has profoundly influenced the intellectual life of this province and the Dominion."

ERECTED BY the Nova Scotia Historical Society.
UNVEILED BY the Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada, July 31st, 1912.

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, N.S.

MONUMENT—Inscription: "To the illustrous memory of Lieut.-Gen'l Timothé Pierre du Guast, Sieur de Monts. The pioneer of civilization in North America, who discovered and explored the adjacent River, A.D. 1604. And founded on its banks the FIRST SETTLEMENT of Europeans north of the Gulf of Mexico. The Government of Canada reverently dedicates this monument, within sight of that settlement, A.D. 1904. *Genus immortale manet.*"

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, N.S.—ST THOMAS' CHURCH.

MEMORIAL TABLET—Inscription: "This Tablet and the Stations of the Cross in this Church are a memorial of the baptism at Port Royal (now Annapolis Royal) on St. John the Baptist's Day, June 24th, 1610, of Henri Membertou, Chief of the Micmac Indians, and his family, the first fruits of the Catholic Missions and beginning of Christianity in Canada. ERECTED A.D. 1915. *Ad majorem Dei gloriam.*"

UNVEILED BY Chief Joseph Labrador, June 24th, 1915.
Marking the birthplace of the Roman Catholic Church in Canada.

CAPE BRETON ISLAND, N.S.

LOUISBOURG.—Once known from its splendid fortress as the "Dunkirk of America," besieged in 1745 and 1758. Spot where Brigadier-General Wolfe landed is known as Wolfe's Rock.

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, N.S.—STE. ANNE'S CHURCH.

Bicentennial Celebration of the FOUNDING of the CHURCH of ENGLAND in CANADA, held on the site of the FIRST SERVICE, within the ramparts of the Old Fort, "the Bethlehem of the Church of England in Canada." Sept. 9th, 1910.
"Church of England Service of Thanksgiving held in Ste. Anne's Church, 10th Oct., 1710, by Rev. John Harrison, Chaplain of Commodore Martin of H.M.S. 'Dragon' for the success of Her Majesty Queen Anne. Frances Nicholson, General and Commander-in-Chief, captured the Fort from French troops under Subercase."

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, N.S.—ST. LUKE'S CHURCH.

PRAYER BOOK—Royal Sign Manuel: "For the Church of Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, on the occasion of the Bicentenary Commemoration, Sept., 1910. From George R. I."

Cable received regarding same—"London, August 19th. The King's Prayer Book to be presented to the church at Annapolis Royal will be despatched on Monday. It is bound in red Niger Morocco, gold tooled and set with amethysts. The King's and Canada's arms on front and back doublures."

Presented by Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop to Rev. H. How, Rector.

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, N.S.—OLD CEMETERY.

MONUMENT—Inscription: "Erected by Parishioners of St. Luke's Church in the Bicentennial year, 1910. Rev. Thomas Wood, born in New Jersey, Physician and Surgeon, Ordained 1749: from 1752 a missionary of the S.P.G. in Nova Scotia. Ministered in English, French, German and Micmac. First visited this town in 1753: Assigned to the Townships of Annapolis and Grandville: Lived here laying the foundation of the present Parishes from 1764 to his death, Dec. 14th, 1778.

Divine blessing crowned his Apostolic zeal.
Posterity reveres his memory."

SIDNEY MINES, N.S.—MONUMENT.

Erected to mark the first landing on Canadian soil, by His Majesty King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, July 28th, 1860.

Unveiled by Field-Marshal the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., Governor-General of Canada, August 3rd, 1912.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

CONFEDERATION inception of

MEMORIAL BRONZE TABLET—Inscription: "In the hearts and minds of the Delegates who assembled in this room, on September 1st, 1864, was born 'the Dominion of Canada.'

"Providence being their guide they builded better than they knew.

This tablet is ERECTED on the fiftieth anniversary of the event."

In Council Room of Parliament Building.

NEW BRUNSWICK

ST. JOHN, N.B.—CHAMPLAIN.

BRONZE STATUE—To commemorate the discovery of the Port and River St. John, 24th June, 1604, by the Sieurs de Monts and Champlain. UNVEILED on Queen Square, 24th June, 1910.

ST. JOHN, N.B.—FORT HOWE.

Site now known as Fort Howe National Park. The old fort played an important part in defending British settlers and territory during the American revolution, and was site of landing place of the U. E. Loyalists, who founded the City of St. John, on the 18th May, 1783.
Memorial to Lady La Tour one of the features of the Historic Park.

ST. JOHN, N.B.—PRINTING.

MEMORIAL TABLET—Placed upon the building on Prince William St., St. John, which stands on the site where the first newspaper issued in the province was printed by Lewis & Ryan, on the 18th of December, 1783. ERECTED by the New Brunswick Historical Society.

CATON'S ISLAND, N.B.—SETTLEMENT.

MEMORIAL TABLET—On Caton's Island, 20 miles up the River St. John, upon the site of the settlement established there in 1611 by some fishers and traders of St. Malo's. This being the first known European Settlement on the Saint John.

UNVEILED by the New Brunswick Historical Society, August 19, 1911.

ST. CROIX ISLAND, N.B.—SETTLEMENT.

MEMORIAL TABLET—Placed on St. Croix Island, at the mouth of the River St. Croix, on the 25th June, 1904—To commemorate the establishment of the first European Settlement in Canada, made in the year 1604, by the Sieurs de Monts and Champlain.

FREDERICTON, N.B.—PARLIAMENT.

MEMORIAL TABLET—Placed on the wall of the building in Queen St., Fredericton, in which the Provincial Legislature first met.

ERECTED by the Daughters of the Empire.

DALHOUSIE, N.B.

HAMILTON MONUMENT—Erected on high hill overlooking Bay of Chaleur, just outside the village of Dalhousie, N.B. in memory of the founder of the settlement. Inscription:—"1851. In memory of Capt. John Hamilton, a native of King's Cross, Arran, Scotland. He was the first merchant who settled at Dalhousie and along with many benevolent actions built St. John's Presbyterian Church for which his friends and countrymen here thus record their gratitude. He passed the last ten years of his life in his native land and died at Irvine, 24th August, 1848, aged 80 years."

QUEBEC

PILLAGE BAY, QUE.—"La Baie de Pillage." "Pillage de Baye." A Bay on the North Shore of the St. Lawrence river, north of Anticosti Island; where Jacques Cartier anchored on St. Lawrence's Day;—this originated the name of the St. Lawrence River. In his log of date 10 *August,* 1535, *is this entry:—"Nous nommasmes la dicte baye—La Baye Sainct Laurens."*

GASPE, QUE.—LOGAN, SIR W. E.

MEMORIAL TABLET—Inscription: "Sir William Edmond Logan, 1798-1875. The Father of Canadian Geology. Founder and First Director of the Geological Survey of Canada, 1842-1869. Erected by the Twelfth International Geological Congress, MCMXIII." Henri Hébert, 1913.

AFFIXED to the wall of a striking boss of limestone which rises in the very heart of the village of Percé. Began his official work at this spot, now Logan Park. This commemoration was inspired by Dr. J. M. Clarke, Director N. Y. State Museum, Albany, and carried out by Dr. A. E. Barlow, late of the Geological Survey.

UNVEILED July, 1913, in the presence of nearly a hundred geologists from all nations of the world.

"The surrounding property, a gift to the Logan Memorial Committee, has been transferred to the Crown in the trusteeship of the Federal Department of Mines." J.M.C. Report of the Director, 1914, Albany, N.Y.

QUEBEC, QUE.—CHATEAU ST. LOUIS.

Inscription on Tablet: "Here stood the Fort and Chateau St. Louis. The Fort was erected, 1620; within its walls the founder of Quebec died on Dec. 25th, 1635.

The Chateau was the residence of Governors of Canada. Begun by the Chevalier de Montmagny, reconstructed by Count de Frontenac, enlarged by Sir James Craig. This building was destroyed by fire, 23rd Jan., 1834."

QUEBEC, QUE.—WOLFE, GENERAL JAMES.

MONUMENT—Inscription: "Here died Wolfe victorious Sept. 13th, 1759."

ERECTED in 1832, on the site of his death, in battle of the Plains of Abraham.

Inscription on reverse:—This pillar was ERECTED by the British Army in Canada, 1849. His Excellency, Lieut.-General Sir Benjamin D'Urban, G.C.B., K.C.H., K.C.T.S., etc., Commander of the Forces to REPLACE that erected by Governor-General Lord Aylmer in 1832, which was broken and defaced and is deposited beneath."

QUEBEC, QUE.—WOLFE MEMORIAL.

Re-erected, 1913 with 3rd inscription: "The FIRST Memorial was the stone that Wolfe's Own Army rolled here to mark the spot on which he died, 1759.

A SECOND Memorial was placed in position, 1832. The THIRD Memorial was set up by the British Army stationed in Canada. 1849. This FOURTH Memorial reproduces the Column of the Third—preserves its Crowning Piece and Two Inscriptions and was set up by the National Battlefields Commission, 1913."

QUEBEC, QUE.—WOLFE AND MONTCALM.

MONUMENT—Inscription: "Mortem Virtus Communem; Famam Historia; Monumentem Posteritas Dedit.

CORNER STONE laid in the Governor's Garden, 15th November, 1827, in presence of Lord and Lady Dalhousie.

James Thompson, aged 95, assisted as a Mason, the last survivor of the army that served under Wolfe.

Monument completed in 1828.

QUEBEC, QUE.—CARLETON, SIR GUY.

MEMORIAL TABLET—Here stood the "Undaunted Fifty," Safeguarding Canada. Defeating Montgomery at the Pres-De-Ville Barricade, on the last day of 1775. Guy Carleton, Commanding at Quebec.

QUEBEC, QUE.—CARLETON, SIR GUY.

MEMORIAL TABLET—"Here Stood Her Old and New Defenders, Uniting, Guarding, Saving Canada. Defeating Arnold at the Sault-au-Matelot Barricade, on the last day of 1775.

Guy Carleton, Commanding at Quebec."

QUEBEC, QUE.—PRINTING.

The printing press was introduced into Canada a year after the Treaty of Paris was signed and the first newspaper published in Quebec, the "Quebec Gazette," appeared on the 21st June, 1764 and continued until Oct. 30th, 1874. It was at one time printed in English and French. (No break between Quebec Gazette and Quebec Chronicle.

QUEBEC, QUE.—MONTCALM, MARQUIS DE

Inscription over grave of Montcalm in the Ursuline Convent:—"Honneur a Montcalm—Le Destin en lui Dérobant La Victoire—L'a Récompensé par une Mort Glorieuse." ERECTED, 1831.

QUEBEC, QUE.—CHAMPLAIN, SAMUEL DE

MONUMENT—Inscription: "Samuel de Champlain né à Brouage en Saintonge, vers 1567; servit à l'Armee sous Henri IV en qualité de maréchal des loges; explora les Indes Occidentales de 1599 à 1601, l'Acadie de 1604 à 1607; fonda Quebec en 1608; découvrit le pays des grand lacs; Commanda plusiers expéditions contre les Iroquois de 1609 à 1615; fut successivement Lt.-Gov. et Gouverneur de la Nouvelle France, et Mourut a Québec, le 25 Decembre, 1635.

Monument UNVEILED 1st August, 1898, by Lord Aberdeen, Governor General of Canada.

THREE RIVERS, QUE.—LAVIOLETTE.

Statue of Laviolette who built the Fort at Three Rivers, July, 1634. Erected on the site of the fort, now the centre of the town.

Inaugurated 4th July, 1884. (250th anniversary.)

Philippe Hébert, Sculptor.

MONTREAL, QUE.—HOCHELAGA.

TABLET on Metcalfe St., near Sherbrooke, marks the place where many Indian relics were found and is inscribed:—"Site of a large Indian village, claimed to be the Town of Hochelaga, visited by Jacques Cartier in 1535."

MONTREAL, QUE.—CHATEAU DE RAMEZAY.

Erected in 1705 by Claude de Ramezay, Governor of Montreal, and occupied as his official residence for nearly twenty years. In 1745, became the property of "La Compagnie des Indes." After the conquest it was leased to the British Government and became the residence of the Governors. Purchased by the city in 1893, and now in charge of the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society. Contains unique collection of old prints, coins and historic relics of every description.

MONTREAL, QUE.—OLD MILITARY BURYING GROUND, PAPINEAU AVENUE.

Inscription on Monument at the head of the grave of Sir Benjamin D'Urban: "ERECTED by the officers of the British Army serving in Canada to their lamented chief, His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Benjamin D'Urban, G.C.B., K.C.H., K.C.T.S., Commander of Her Majesty's Forces in North America, who died in Montreal, 25th May, 1849, aged 72."

REPLACED, 23rd April, 1915, and UNVEILED by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada.

MONTREAL, QUE.—DOMINION SQUARE.
BOER WAR MONUMENT.

Heroic Bronze Figure of Canadian Soldier and mount, in uniform of "Strathcona Horse" by Hill; on handsome stone base by Maxwell.

INSCRIPTIONS: Front.. "To commemorate the Heroic Devotion of the Canadians who fell in the South African War: and the Valour of their Comrades."

Reverse. "In grateful recognition of the Patriotism and Public Spirit shown by Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, in raising and equipping a Regiment of Horse for Service in South Africa as an evidence of his sympathy with the Cause of Imperial Unity."

North side. "Imperium et Libertas." M.C.M., M.C.M.I.I.

South Side. Kimberley, Paardeburg, Johannesburg, Mafeking, Pretoria, Hart's River, Belfast, Lydenburg, Diamond Hill, Faber's Putts.

On the Four Corners—Royal Canadian Infantry, Royal Canadian Artillery, Canadian Mounted Rifles, Strathcona Horse.

Inserts (Bas-reliefs in Bronze)—Front: Battle of Paardeburg. Reverse: Battle of Belfast. North side: Bust of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal.

MONTREAL, QUE.—BANK OF MONTREAL, ST. JAMES ST.

The year 1917 *is the Centenary of the foundation of this Bank; the original Charter dating from* 1817.

ST. ARMAND EAST, QUE.—ECCLES' HILL.—MONUMENT.

Inscription: "The Canadian Volunteers and Home Guards here repulsed the Fenian invaders, on the 25th of May, 1870." Reverse:—

ERECTED in 1902, by the Dominion Government, under the supervision of the Missisquoi Historical Society."
UNVEILED July 1st, 1902.

CHAMBLY, QUE.—DE SALABERRY, COLONEL.

MONUMENT—Inscription: "La Patrie a de Salaberry, Héros de CHATEAUGUAY, 26 Octobre, 1813." Inaugure le 7 Juin, 1881. Dr. M. D. Simartel, President, J. O. Dion, Sec. et Promoteur. ERECTED at Chambly Basin, Que. Sculp. L. P. Hebert." Charles Michel d'Irumbery de Salaberry, Colonel, Born Nov. 18, 1778, Beauport, Que. Served with the British forces; Commanded "Canadian Voltigeurs." Died at Chambly, Feb. 26, 1829. Buried in crypt of Chambly Church.

CHAMBLY, QUE.—FORT CHAMBLY.

Fort CHAMBLY or Fort PONCHARTRAIN, derives its name from the first Seigneur, Capt. Jacques de Chambly, 1672, and again from Pontchartrain, the French Minister of Marine and Colonies when it was completed in 1711. It is a quadrilateral fortress flanked by four bastions at the basin of Chambly, on the left bank of the Richelieu or Chambly river, about 15 miles eastward of Montreal. In this fort is maintained an interesting Museum.

PORTAGE DU FORT, QUE.—HEAD, LADY.

MONUMENT—Inscription: "To commemorate the visit of Lady Head who made the tour of the Upper Ottawa in a bark canoe in 1856."

Wife of Sir Edmund Head, Governor-General of Canada, B.N.A., the first white woman to make the tour of the Upper Ottawa river with Indian guides.

CALUMET ISLAND, QUE.—CADIEUX MONUMENT.

Erected to the brave voyageur and interpreter CADIEUX who, with one Algonquin, held a war party of the Iroquois at bay, at this portage of the H. B. Co., while his friends escaped. A searching party found him later in a self-made grave, partly covered with leaves and branches and a rustic cross beside, his hands closed on his last song, "La Complainte de Cadieux."

A stone MONUMENT now marks the spot, situated on the side of the road, from Bryson to the slide master's house at the head of the Calumet Falls, about ¼ mile back in the bush from the Ottawa river.

THE UNVEILING by Sir Geo. E. Foster on Oct. 12th, 1916, of the Monument erected by the Thunder Bay Historical Society on the site occupied by the Fur-Traders Post and Fort for nearly two hundred years, on the bank of the Kaministiquia River, in Fort William, Thunder Bay, Ontario.

Sir Geo. E. Foster speaking after the unveiling.

On the Platform: Sir Geo. E. Foster; Mr. Peter McKellar, President Thunder Bay Historical Society; Mayor H. Murphy; Mr. N. M. W. J. McKenzie and Mr. J. D. MacKenzie, Representing Hudson's Bay Company; Mr. F. S. Wiley, Port Arthur; Messrs. John King and Donald McKellar, Members of Unveiling Committee.

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ONTARIO

OTTAWA, ONT.—LT.-COL. JOHN BY, R.E.—MEMORIAL.

On the site of Colonel By's house in Major's Hill Park, the spot is marked by the two memorial stones, taken from the arch of the old Sappers and Miners Bridge, over the Rideau Canal, on its demolition for "Connaught Place," July 24th, 1912. One stone bears the "Coat of Arms of the Royal British Engineers," the other "Lieut.-Colonel J. By, Comm. Royal Eng."

A BRONZE TABLET is affixed to these memorial stones bearing the following inscription:—

"To commemorate Lt.-Col. John By, R.E., Founder of Bytown, Ottawa, the Federal Capital of the Dominion of Canada, Builder of the Rideau Canal, 1826-32, Commy. Royal British Engineers. This Tablet is erected on the site of his house on Major's Hill, by the Historic Landmarks Association of Canada, May, 1915."

UNVEILED May 27th, 1915, by Field Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., Governor-General of Canada.

OTTAWA, ONTARIO—CHAMPLAIN MONUMENT—NEPEAN POINT.

Heroic bronze figure, holding astrolabe in hand. Inscription: "Champlain, 1613-1913." Exact locality where he took his observation on journey up the Ottawa River.

UNVEILED May 27th, 1915, by Field Marshal, H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., Governor-General of Canada. Sculp. Hamilton MacCarthy.

OTTAWA, ONTARIO—NEPEAN POINT.

"BOUNDARY POST." Inscription: on four sides: "Treaty of Washington.—Boundary, August 9th, 1842.—Lt.-Col. I. B. B. Estcourt, H. B. M. Commissioner, Albert Smith, U.S. Commissioner."

Inscription on brass plate at base: "Donated to, and Erected by, the Women's Canadian Historical Society of Ottawa, Mrs. Thomas Ahearn, President, Nov., 1914." These iron posts (now replaced by granite) marked line from river St. Croix to St. Lawrence, between Canada and the U. S. The gift of Dr. W. F. King, H. B. M. International Boundary Commissioner.

OTTAWA, ONTARIO—LOGAN, SIR WILLIAM.

MEMORIAL TABLET—Inscription: "Sir William Edmond Logan, 1798-1875. The Father of Canadian Geology. Founder and First Director of the Geological Survey of Canada, 1842-1869.

ERECTED by the Twelfth International Geological Congress, MCMXIII. Henri Hébert, 1913."

Bronze profile portrait, inserted on large glacial boulder procured from the shore of the Ottawa river at Rockcliffe, by Elfric Drew Ingall, A.R.S.M.

UNVEILED, August 1st, 1913. Gaspé, Que., p. 23.)

OTTAWA, ONT.—PARLIAMENT HILL.—CORNER STONE.

LAID in 1860, by Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, (late King Edward VII) during his visit to the British Colonies of North America, and United States of America. "For the building intended to receive the Legislature of Canada." Destroyed by fire 3rd Feb., 1916 and the CORNER STONE for new Parliament Building RELAID by his brother Arthur, Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada, on 56th anniversary, 1st Sept., 1916.

TORONTO, ONT.—PARLIAMENT.

TABLET on Front St., near Berkeley, marking the site of the FIRST PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE BUILDING. "This Tablet marks the north east corner of the first Legislative Building of the Province of Upper Canada, completed in 1797, under Lieut.-Governor Simcoe. Burned by the American troops at the capture of York, April 27th, 1813. Here also stood the second Legislative Building, 1818-24, and the third Toronto Jail, 1840-60."

ERECTED by the Canadian Club.

TORONTO, ONT.—MUIR, ALEXANDER.

Inscription on Memorial: "Alexander Muir, 1830-1906. Author of Canada's National Song, "The Maple Leaf Forever." Portrait in bronze inserted.

ERECTED by the Grand Orange Lodge of British America."

UNVEILED in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, May 18th, 1912.

TORONTO, ONT.—FORT ROUILLE.

MONUMENT.—On the site of Fort Rouille, in the Exhibition Grounds: "Fort Toronto, an Indian Trading Post, for sometime known as Fort Rouillé, was established here A.D. MDCCXLIX by order of Louis XV."

TORONTO, ONT.—Fort ROUILLE.

TABLET—At the entrance gate to the old fort.

"The old Fort, established by Lieut.-Governor Simcoe, at the mouth of the Garrison Creek, in 1796, for the Queen's Rangers; garrisoned by British troops during the war of 1812-14, and at different times until 1871; captured by American troops April 27th, 1813, during the attack on York; evacuated May 1st, 1813."

TORONTO, ONT.—ROSS ROBERTSON LANDMARKS.

The Historical Hall of the Toronto Public Library contains the largest PICTORIAL COLLECTION of Historic Landmarks in Canada; collected and presented by John Ross Robertson, to the Trustees of the Public Library, Jan. 29th, 1912.

NIAGARA, ONT.—NAVY HALL.

MARBLE TABLET—Site of Navy Hall where Governor Simcoe resided in 1792. Erected by Niagara Historical Society in 1901.

One of four buildings called Navy Hall in 1787. Simcoe had one (supposed to be this one) for Parliament in 1792. Called Red Barracks in 1840. Moved in 1864. Almost a ruin in 1911.

RESTORED by Dominion Government in 1912, by petition of Niagara Historical Society.

NIAGARA, ONT.—GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Marker of Queenston stone, 3 ft. high, 18 inches square with sloping face and 18 inches above the ground, ERECTED on the site of Government House in 1812, by the Niagara Historical Society, 1901.

NIAGARA, ONT.—BROCK, GENERAL SIR ISAAC.

STONE MARKER—The spot where General Sir Isaac Brock was buried from 1812 to 1824, at Fort George. Placed by Niagara Historical Society in 1901.

NIAGARA, ONT.—MILITARY HOSPITAL AND INDIAN COUNCIL HOUSE.

STONE MARKER—Placed on the site of the Military Hospital and Indian Council House by the Niagara Historical Society, 1901.

NIAGARA, ONT.—COURT HOUSE.

MARBLE TABLET—Court House for united Counties of Lincoln, Welland and Haldimand, built in 1847. Placed by the Niagara Historical Society in 1902, also

MARBLE TABLET—Placed on the Court House by Col. W. H. Merritt in 1912, commemorating the meeting there of the Niagara Light Dragoons, commanded by Major Thos. Merritt, 28th June, 1812.

NIAGARA, ONT.—MASONIC HALL.

STONE MARKER—Site of the Masonic Hall in 1792, and of the Gleaner Printing Office in 1817.

Placed by Niagara Historical Society in 1901.

NIAGARA, ONT.—MILITARY.

STONE MARKER—Placed by the Niagara Historical Society, 1901, on the spot where were found remains of British soldiers, killed 27th May, 1813.

NIAGARA, ONT.—PUISAYE, COUNT DE.

STONE MARKER—House built by the Count de Puisaye, a French Refugee, in 1799.

Placed by the Niagara Historical Society, 1901.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, ONT.—MEMORIAL HALL.

Formerly called Newark, the old Capital of Upper Canada, has a "Memorial Hall," the Historical Building of the Niagara Historical Society, founded in 1895. Building erected 1906. Formally opened June 4th, 1907, by Lieut. Governor Sir Mortimer Clark—contains over 6000 articles of historic interest.

In this Historical building the Niagara Society have placed twenty-six tablets to early settlers and fourteen to Regiments which have fought here or were on duty—with names and dates.

The Tablets are of kiln dried oak, lettering in black and scarlet, size 18 x 9 inches.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.—SECORD MONUMENT.—LUNDY'S LANE.

Inscription—"To perpetuate the name and fame of Laura Secord, who walked alone nearly 20 miles by a circuitous, difficult and perilous route, through woods and swamps and over miry roads to warn a British Outpost at De

Cew's Falls of an intended attack and thereby enabled Lieut. Fitzgibbon on the 24th June, 1813, with less than 50 men of H.M. 49th Regt., about 15 Militiamen and a small force of Six Nation and other Indians, under Captains Wm. Johnston Kerr and Dominique Ducharme, to surprise and attack the Enemy at Beechwoods (or Beaver Dams) and after a short engagement to capture Col. Boerstler of the U.S. Army and his entire force of 542 men, with two field pieces." Unveiled 22nd June, 1901. Sculptor: Lady Ross. (Mildred Peel).

"This monument erected by the Ontario Historical Society from contributions of schools, societies, Her Majesty's 49th Regiment, other militia organizations and private individuals was UNVEILED 22nd June, 1901."

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.—LUNDY'S LANE.

MONUMENT—Inscription: "ERECTED by the Canadian Parliament, in honor of the victory gained by the British and Canadian forces on this field on the 25th day of July, 1814, and in grateful remembrance of the brave men who died on that day fighting for the unity of the Empire, 1895."

The remains of 22 soldiers of the Royal Scots, 89th, 103rd and other British regiments, lie in the vault beneath this granite shaft.

UNVEILED July 25th, 1895.

CENTENARY CELEBRATION OF THE BATTLE AND PEACE CELEBRATION, held July 25th, 1914.

QUEENSTON HEIGHTS, ONT.—BROCK, GENERAL ISAAC.

MONUMENT—First monument built in 1824, shattered by a miscreant in 1840. REPLACED in 1853 by the present monument crowned by figure of Brock, paid for by public subscription. The SPOT where he fell, Oct. 13th, 1812, is MARKED by a cenotaph: "PLACED by His Royal Highness Albert Edward Prince of Wales (King Edward VII), 18th September, 1860.

QUEENSTON HEIGHTS, ONT.—McDONELL, COLONEL.

MEMORIAL TABLET—Inserted on large boulder, marks the site where Colonel McDonell, Brock's brave aide-de-camp fell, Oct. 13th, 1812. Body lies buried beside his heroic Commander.

QUEENSTON, ONT.—SECORD MEMORIAL.

Inscription—"This monument has been erected by the Government of Canada to Laura Ingersoll Secord, who saved her husband's life in the battle on these heights, Oct. 13th, 1812, and who risked her own in conveying to Capt. Fitzgibbon the information by which he won the victory of Beaverdams, June 24th, 1813."

UNVEILED July 5th, 1911.

BRANTFORD, ONT.—MOHAWK CHURCH.

THE OLD MOHAWK CHURCH, erected in 1785, "reared as the reward of the Red men's loyalty to the British Crown." Royal Coat-of-Arms of George III. above entrance. Above the Altar, tablets inscribed in the Mohawk tongue, of the Lord's Prayer, Ten Commandments and the Apostles Creed.

COMMUNION SERVICE used in the Church was presented in 1701 by Queen Ann, bearing Royal Arms and inscription:—"The Gift of Her Majesty Ann, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, and of Her Plantations of North America, Queen to Her Indian Chappel of the Mohawks."

BRANTFORD, ONT.—BELL TELEPHONE MEMORIAL.

INVENTION OF THE TELEPHONE—Arrangements are being completed in Brantford "The Telephone City," where a magnificent MEMORIAL is in course of erection, to commemorate this national historic event.

BRANTFORD, ONT.—BELL, PROF. ALEX. GRAHAM.

THE BELL HOMESTEAD—PRESERVED "Birthplace of the Telephone." On Tutela Heights, two miles from Brantford, on the Burford road, and where the FIRST TRANSMISSION OF SPEECH was effected from his father's home to Brantford, on Aug. 10, 11 and 12, 1876.

SEAT in the Birches PRESERVED where Prof. Bell received his first "Telephone Message," from Brantford, two miles distant.

1874—First transmission of speech at Brantford, 2 miles. First long distance, Boston and Providence, R.I., 23 miles. 1876, Brantford to Paris, Ont., 7 miles. Feb. 1916, Montreal to Vancouver, long distance, 4,300 miles. March 7th, 1916, Greetings exchanged between Sir R. L. Borden, Premier, and Cabinet Ministers, Ottawa and 750 guests at Annual Dinner of the National Geographical Society, Washington, D.C.

BRANTFORD, ONT.—BRANT, CAPT. JOSEPH.

MONUMENT—Inscription:

"THAYENDANEGA," Captain Joseph Brant, born 1742, died 1807, interred at Mohawk Church, and, to the Six Nation Indians, for their long and faithful services on behalf of the British Crown."

ERECTED in 1886 by the Brant Memorial Association, Oct. 13th, in Victoria Park, to the Chief of the Six Nation Indians, Brant, from whom the city derives its name.

UNVEILED by Lt.-Gov. J. B. Robinson, Col. Jasper T. Gilkinson, Supt., Percy Wood, Sculptor.

LONDON, ONT.

FIRST HOUSE IN LONDON—A log tavern, erected in 1826, on lot 21, South King St., by Peter McGregor. Original building long since disappeared, but the site marked by a tablet provided by the London and Middlesex Historical Society. Now, 41 King St.

LONDON, ONT.

WRECK OF THE VICTORIA—On the south bank of the river Thames, about a mile west of London, a small obelisk erected by the London and Middlesex Historical Society, marks the place where the steamer Victoria was wrecked on the 24th May, 1881, with the loss of about 200 lives.

LONDON, ONT.

GOV. SIMCOE'S CAMP at the site of London. On his first trip through his new province in 1793, *Gov. Simcoe, returning from Detroit, camped at the forks of the Thames, March* 2nd *and* 3rd. *The location was south of the main trunk of the river, and west of the south branch, on low land, now occupied by the London Rowing and Bowling Club.*

LONDON, ONT.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL—First building of the Church of England in the Diocese of Huron; red brick; erected in 1845, *subsequently enlarged by the addition of a transept. Richmond St., north of Queen's Ave.*

HAMILTON, ONT.—STONEY CREEK.

MONUMENT—Inscription: "Unveiled by electricity June 6, 1913, by Her Majesty Queen Mary. This Monument was erected by the people of Canada, Col. Sam Hughes being Minister of Militia and Defence, to commemorate the battle of Stoney Creek, June 6, 1813. The British troops under command of Genl. Vincent and Lt.-Col. Harvey, and volunteers led by Capt. W. H. Merritt, total about 700. American force upwards of 3000 under command of Genls. Chandler and Winder with headquarters in the Gage farm house now maintained by the Women's Wentworth Historical Society through whose representation and direction this memorial was built. More dearly than their lives they held those principles and traditions of British liberty of which Canada is the inheritor." Inscription on reverse:—"The Women's Wentworth Historical Society. H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught, Honorary President, Mrs. John Calder, President, Mrs. John S. Hendrie, Mrs. John Crearer, Lady Gibson, Mrs. F. R. Waddell, Miss E. M. C. Calder, Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Bertie E. D. Smith, Cor. Sec., Miss Barker, Rec. Sec., Mrs. E. G. Zealand, Treas, Miss Nisbet, Historian, Col. Hon. J. S. Hendrie, C.V.O., M.L.A., Sir John M. Gibson, K.C.M.G., G. U. Watkins, Trustees. In 1899 the Society purchased a portion of the battlefield of Stoney Creek, including the site presented to the Government for this Monument and on Oct. 17 the ground was declared open as a public park by the Countess of Aberdeen, now 17½ acres. May 26, 1909 first sod turned by Countess Grey, May 28, 1910, Lt.-Gen. Sir John D. P. French, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., laid the corner stone. Unveiled in the one hundredth year of peace."

THOROLD, ONT.—BEAVER DAMS.

STONE MEMORIAL—Inscribed: "Beaverdams, 24th June, 1813."

Erected on Beaverdams Battlefield by Thorold citizens over the bodies of United States soldiers, 1874.

Ground to be set aside as national park and suitable monument erected to commemorate important British victory, June 24th, 1813.

MORRISBURG, ONT.—CRYSLER'S FARM MONUMENT.

Inscription: "In honor of the brave men who fought and fell in the victory of Crysler's Farm, on the 11th November, 1813."

ERECTED by the Canadian Government, 1895, on Crysler's Field, about 4 miles East of Morrisburg.

UNVEILED Sept. 25th, 1895. "CENTENARY CELEBRATION" held August 27th and 28th, 1913.

MORRISBURG, ONT.—WHITNEY, SIR JAMES PLINY.

Inscription: Sir James Pliny Whitney, K.C.M.G., K.C., Prime Minister of Ontario, 1905-1914; Born at Williamsburg, October 2nd, 1842, Died at Toronto, September 25th, 1914.

"Honest enough to be bold—Bold enough to be honest."

WILLIAMSBURG, ONT.—MEMORIAL CHURCH.

First Lutheran Church of Upper Canada was built in the Township of Williamsburg, 1790. Later became the property of the Church of England. Original wooden church was carefully taken down, rebuilt and consecrated by Bishop Stewart of Quebec, in 1836. This replaced in 1902 by beautiful stone MEMORIAL CHURCH, the gift of Mr. E. C. Whitney .

LANCASTER, ONT.—COLBORNE, SIR JOHN.

MEMORIAL CAIRN—Old stone cairn on Squaw Island, in Lake St. Francis, ½ mile from Lancaster. Built in 1839 by the men of Glengarry under the direction of Col. Lewis Carmichael, and DEDICATED in 1841 to Sir John Colborne, who had charge of the military forces in Canada during the rebellion of 1837. 60 feet at base and 60 feet high, stone staircase wind completely around to summit, crowned with flagstaff and cannon of war of 1812.

WINDMILL POINT, ONT.

SITE OF BATTLE OF THE WINDMILL, 13 *NOV.* 1838.

On the St. Lawrence, 1½ *mile below the town of Prescott. The old circular stone windmill* 80 *ft. high, wall* 3 *and* 4 *ft. thick, was taken possession of by a body of American adventurers under Von Schultz, a Pole. Retaken on the* 15*th by British troops under Lieut.-Col. Dundas,* 83*rd Regt., Capt. Sandon, R.N., and volunteers under Col. Young. In* 1872 *the Windmill was purchased by the Dominion Government and is now doing duty as a Lighthouse.*

"Lieut. Johnson, 83rd Regt. and Lieut. Parker, R.N. and a number of rank and file lost their lives during this affair."

KINGSTON, ONT.—ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL.

MEMORIAL TABLET—Inscription: "To the sacred memory of the Rev. John Stuart, D.D., who came to this Province in 1785, as a U. E. Loyalist, and was known as the Father of the Church in Upper Canada. He FOUNDED this Cathedral, the first formed in the Province—and also the first school. He was Chaplain to the Garrison, and to the first Legislative Council, and was 27 years Rector in Kingston. Associated with Thayendanegea, Chief Brant, he translated the Gospel and the Book of Common Prayer into the Mohawk tongue. He was instrumental in forming important Missions from Cornwall to York. Universally beloved, this intrepid herald of the Gospel fell asleep Aug. 15th, 1808."

KINGSTON, ONT.—GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Old building on Queen St. in which the FIRST *Legislative Council of Upper Canada was called to meet by Governor Simcoe.*

A committee of the President, Vice-President and Secretary has arranged with the owner that no changes will be made in it without the consent of the Kingston Historical Society.

ADOLPHUSTOWN, ONT.—U. E. LOYALIST MONUMENT.

Inscription: "In Memory of the U. E. Loyalists who, through Loyalty to British Institutions—left the United States and landed on these Shores on the 16th of June, A.D. 1784.

Centennial Celebration held in June, 1884.

ADOLPHUSTOWN, ONT.—U. E. LOYALISTS.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—Inscription on brass Tablet: "One hundred years after the Landing of the United Empire Loyalists on these Shores—this CHURCH OF ST. ALBAN THE MARTYR, is built in pious memory of these Patriots, who became the founders of the Province of Ontario, in Honour, Loyalty, and Fear of God, 1884."

ORILLIA, ONT.—CHAMPLAIN.

BRONZE MEMORIAL TABLET—Inscription:

1615—Samuel de Champlain—1915.

"The intrepid French Explorer who led the First Expedi-

tion of White men into Central Ontario, stayed at this strait, now known as "The Narrows," to fish with Huron Allies, before setting out on the famous expedition against the Iroquois in Sept., A.D. 1615.

"ERECTED on August 17th, A.D. 1915, 300th Anniversary of arrival of Champlain and his 10 companions at Cahiague, the Huron Capital, which is in this neighborhood."

By Champlain Tercentenary Committee.

THAMESVILLE, ONT.—TECUMSEH.

Inscription on MEMORIAL STONE: "Here on October 6th, 1813, was fought the Battle of the Thames. And here Tecumseh fell.

ERECTED by the Citizens of Thamesville, A.D. 1911."

On the battlefield, two miles from Thamesville.

ST. THOMAS, ONT.—CHURCH, ST. THOMAS.

The first church erected in the Counties of Elgin and Middlesex, 1824.

Sites of residence of David Mandeville and David Rapelge, first settlers in St. Thomas, 1809.

ST. THOMAS, ONT.—TALBOT, COL. THOMAS.

Centennial Celebration held in 1903 *of the Talbot Settlement, which was begun at Port Talbot on May* 21*st,* 1803, *by Colonel Thomas Talbot.*

Landing Place of Col. Talbot and site of his original residence.

The Southwold Earthwork.

ALDBOROUGH, ONT.—FLEMING, JAMES.

The farm in Alborough of James Fleming, the first settler in County of Elgin, 1796.

The landing place of Scotch Settlers at Brock's Creek, Aldboro, in 1816.

PORT STANLEY, ONT.—JOLIET, LOUIS.

The landing place of the first European (Joliet) in 1669, *to descend the chain of Lakes.*

The site of residence of Col. Bostwick, the first settler in Port Stanley.

CHRISTIAN ISLAND, ONT.—FORT STE. MARIE II.

The last stand of the Hurons, on Christian Island in Georgian Bay. In June, 1649 *the remnant of fleeing Hurons and Jesuit missioners landed at Ahoendoe, or St. Joseph, with intention to make it a permanent mission and*

built a substantial Fort. South wall and south ends of east and west walls built of boulders from the shore, and the inland portions of flat limestone from ledge near at hand. Decreux's map shows bastions at each corner, 123 *ft. apart. The Huron Institute of Collingwood has made an effort to preserve the portion of three remaining walls.*

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.—KAMINISTIGWIA.

MEMORIAL TABLET—Inscription: "ERECTED by the Thunder Bay Historical Society to commemorate the locality made famous by the Pioneer Fur Traders of the Great North West." 1612-1821."

1678—Fort Caministigoyan, built here, was the first and main trading post on the N. W. of Lake Superior, built by the pioneer brothers Dulhut and La Tourette."

La Verendrye 1731 and party wintered and started from here in search of the Western Sea."

Granite plinth on deep concrete base surmounted by polished red granite tablet, two feet, eight inches wide, one foot six inches thick, and eight feet four inches high—about two thousand letters descriptive of the Great West fur trading companies.

Surmounted with the Beaver and Canadian Coat-of-Arms.

ERECTED at the corner of McIntyre & McTavish streets, April 12th, 1916.

UNVEILED by Sir George Eulas Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, October 12, 1916.

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

The turning of the FIRST SOD *of the* CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. *This took place on the North bank of the Kaministiquia River about* 3½ *miles from its mouth, in Fort William West, on the* 1*st June,* 1875. *Judge D. D. Van Norman presided, and Adam Oliver, M.P.P., cut the first sod.*

PORT ARTHUR, ONT.

Historic site at the head of Lake Superior, on Thunder Bay. Site of landing of the first Military Expedition to Fort Garry, under Field Marshal, then Colonel Wolseley, to quell the Red River Rebellion. Called by him Prince Arthur's Landing in honor of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur, then serving with the British forces in Canada. June, 1870.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG, MAN.—FORT GARRY GATE.

TABLET—Inscription:

"1806—The fort named Gibraltar built by the North West Company. 1816—Fort Gibraltar destroyed.

1822—The second Fort Gibraltar renamed Fort Garry, after the amalgamation of the Hudson's Bay and North West Companies.

1835—Fort Garry rebuilt with stone walls running 180 feet West and East, and 240 feet North and South.

1850—Walls extended North and this gateway erected.

1882—Fort sold and walls, excepting this gateway, demolished.

1897—Gateway and Park presented by the Hudson's Bay Company to the City of Winnipeg.

1909—This presented by the Canadian Club of Winnipeg."

WINNIPEG, MAN.—SEVEN OAKS.

MONUMENT—Inscription: "ERECTED in 1891 by the Manitoba Historical Society, through the generosity of the Countess of Selkirk, on the site of Seven Oaks, where fell Governor Robert Semple and twenty of his officers and men, June 19th, 1816."

North of Lincoln Park, adjacent to the city limits.—Centenary Celebration by Veterans of the Riel Rebellion and Lord Selkirk Chapter, I.O.D.E., June 9th, 1916.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

This historic SITE *marks centre of Anglican Church work in the North West, the surrounding burial ground most historic Cemetery in Western Canada. First mission house built in* 1821 *by John West, Chaplain to Hudson's Bay Co., who also established a school. First bishop,* 1849, *Bishop Anderson who opened the way of christianity to James Bay. Succeeded by Archbishop Machray whose See has developed into nine dioceses. Present bishop, Archbishop S. P. Matheson, Primate of all Canada. Last service held Nov.* 2, 1913.

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA, SASK.—R.N.W.M.P.

MEMORIAL TABLET—Inscription: "In memory of Inspector Francis Joseph Fitzgerald, Constable George Frances Kinney, Constable Richard O'Hara Taylor, Special Constable Sam Carter—who lost their lives in the discharge of their duty on patrol from Fort MacPherson to Dawson, February, 1911."

"ERECTED by their comrades."

UNVEILED Jan., 1913, in the Commissioner's Office, Regina, headquarters of the Royal North West Mounted Police. Carefully guarded in the vault is the will of the late Inspector Fitzgerald to his aged mother, written with a twig dipped in his blood, on a scrap of bark and found lying by his side, the last to die of the heroic band on their 1000 mile journey, "enrolled high up in the list of those who have sacrificed themselves in the building up of a new Empire in the farthest North."

SASKATOON, SASK.—SCHOOL HOUSE.

Built 1887, where FIRST efforts of EDUCATION began in that part of the great prairies and built of the varied colored stones. Preserved thro' efforts of the Daughters of Empire and removed to site given on University of Saskatchewan Campus.

PRESENTED Oct. 11th, 1913, by the Regent of the Golden West Chapter I.O.D.E., Mrs. R. R. Morgan. Received by Dr. Murray, President of University. Now used as their Archives; among relics, a first history of Saskatchewan written in Indian script on cow hide.

"The stones were all numbered and on Oct. 11th, 1913, looking exactly as it did in 1887, the little stone school house was presented to the University of Saskatchewan."

FORT QU'APPELLE, SASK.—TREATY, INDIAN.

MONUMENT—Inscription: "This monument was erected A.D. 1915, by the Western Art Association, Saskatchewan Branch, to commemorate the FIRST TREATY between the INDIANS of the North-West Territories and Queen Victoria represented by her Commissioners. The Hon. Alex. Morris, Lieut.-Gov. N.W.T., Hon. David Laird, Indian

Commissioner and W. J. Christie at Fort Qu'Appelle, Sept. 15th, 1874, known as "The Qu'Appelle Treaty No. 4," whereby the Indian Chiefs ceded all their rights, titles and privileges to all lands wheresoever situated within Her Majesty's N.W.T. to Her Majesty the Queen and her successors forever."

Names of the Indian Chiefs, Witnesses, and Interpreter in full on the three other panels.

Site, plot of ground 250 x 150 in the village of Fort Qu'Appelle, part donated by the Village, and part purchased by the Association.

UNVEILED by the Hon. R. S. Lake, Lieut.-Governor of Saskatchewan, Nov. 9th, 1915.

TOUCHWOOD HILLS, SASK.

First Hudson's Bay Company's post located here in 1848, *not far from the old Saskatchewan trail and near Poorman's Reserve.*

FORT PELLY, SASK.

Historic site near FORT PELLY, SASK. The site of the FIRST CAPITAL of the North West Territories and Mounted Police Headquarters—called FORT LIVINGSTON is not far from here and has been marked by Mr. E. A. W. R. McKenzie of Fort Pelly by an inscription giving the facts on some painted boards.

FORT QU'APPELLE, SASK.—THE FORT.

The former residence of Archibald McDonald, late Chief Factor Hudson Bay Coy., where the H. B. Coy. established their post in 1859; *there remains part of Officers residence erected in* 1877, *which part was used by General Middleton and his staff, Captain Melgund (afterwards Lord Minto), and Captain Wise, while en route to Saskatchewan rebellion in* 1885.

ALBERTA

EDMONTON, ALTA.—FORT EDMONTON.

Old Hudson Bay Company Fort, built in the latter part of 18th century by J. Hughes, Shaw and McDonald of Garth. In 1815 called Fort des Prairies or Hughes' Fort, later Fort Augustus. In 1821 the two companies amalgamated and H. B. C. Fort placed in charge of Mr. Bird who named it Fort Edmonton after his birthplace in England. His successors as chief factors were, in turn, Messrs, Rowland, Sinclair, Christie, Swanson and Hardisty. Carefully removed Oct., 1915, preserved intact, to be rebuilt and adapted to museum purposes, on permanent site, preferably somewhere on river bank, thus keeping up its association with the York boats.

EDMONTON, ALTA.—ALBERTA PRINTING.

"EDMONTON BULLETIN, N.W.T.," Dec. 20th, 1880. *This was the* FARTHEST NORTH PAPER *and was* PRINTED *on a hand press Mr. Oliver brought in from St. Paul or Minneapolis in a Red River cart. The paper was only published in the winter time when Mr. Oliver was not freighting from Fort Garry. Adult population of Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan (15 miles apart) given as* 275. *(item) "Coal oil and candles are getting into a corner," means that no more coal oil will be available for* 9 *mos. till "the next year's supplies arrive."*

EDMONTON, ALTA.

Northern Terminus of the old EDMONTON & ST. LOUIS TRAIL *on the bank of the Saskatchewan opposite Edmonton, part of one of the noted highways before the railroads. Miss Katherine Hughes enters a plea for the preservation of this beautiful portion of it.*

"Indian Highway which ran
clear from Edmonton to St Louis"
Southern bank, now on private
property." K. H. March 11. 1917.

Old H.B.C. Fort, Edmonton.

ON ORIGINAL SITE, SHEWING THE OLD STAGE COACH, AND IN THE REAR THE NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS OF THE PROVINCE

BRITISH COLUMBIA

NANAIMO, B.C.—BASTION.

The only Bastion left standing in this province is in Nanaimo. RETAINED and PRESERVED by the Women's Canadian Club of Vancouver.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—JOHNSON, PAULINE E. (TEKAHIONWAKE).

Memorial on Siwash Rock, in Stanley Park, Vancouver, B.C. to the Indian Princess poet. Artistic fountain to be placed in the Park after the war, by the Women's Canadian Club of Vancouver, Mrs. Ralph Smith, President.

THOMPSON, DAVID—INVERMERE, B.C.

SITE *of Fort built by David Thompson on Lake Windermere, on promontary called Canterbury Point. Mounds, heaps and some burnt stones were all that were left to mark the site; now become the golf course of the Invermere Golf and Country Club, and the chief mound has been altered, dug about and converted into a bunker. This particular part was for many years a resting place for Thompson and has particular interest as being the spot which contains the* SOURCES *of the great Columbia River.*

THOMPSON, DAVID—INVERMERE, B.C.

Site of Fort Kootenai, 1807, *built by David Thompson, explorer and cartographer. Traces of outer walls of enclosure* 72 *ft. from North to South, and on North and South walls approximately* 50 *ft. to limits of chimney bottoms. Erected on a knoll,* 35 *ft. elevation, slopens rapidly to a marsh on the North and an old channel of Toby Creek on the East. The site is on what is now Lot* 7, *Division B., Wilmer District, Columbia Valley Irrigated Fruit Lands, Ltd.'s lands. In this fort Thompson mentions that he was besieged for three weeks by the Piegan Indians.*

NOTE.—Latest publication of the Champlain Society, Mr. J. B. Tyrrell's Biography of the famous explorer, contains the latters narrative written at the age of 70 from the sedulous note books kept during his surveys for H. B. Co. and N. W. Co. with 20 illustrations shewing Landmarks in the Thompson country, several of his mountain sketches and a copy of his great map. (Preserved by Dept. of Crown Lands, Andrew Russell, Asst. Commissioner.)

THOMPSON, DAVID—BURIAL PLACE.

Mount Royal Cemetery Co., Montreal, Que. re David Thompson, explorer.

"David Thompson, born in Scotland, died 10th Feb'y, 1857, aged 87 years and Charlotte Small Thompson, born in Canada 4th May, 1857 of Jaundice—aged 70 years. Widow of David Thompson."

Both buried in 507 Sec. C. where their graves can be located at any time—NO MONUMENT. *Lot 507, Sec. C. stands in name of Dalhousie Laudet.*

WILD HORSE CREEK, B.C.

Old Hudson's Bay Company's Post on Wild Horse Creek, of which Mr. Hardisty, Lady Strathcona's brother, had charge. (Well deserves commemoration, Chas. Mair, Fort Steele, B.C.)

FRASER RIVER, B.C.—KENNEDY, ALEXANDER.

Giscome Portage on Fraser River, historic site marked on tree by old Wagon Road, the post which stands about 10 ft. high and about 9 in. in diameter bears the following inscription:—"A. KENNEDY, MAY *12, 1855." autograph of Alexander Kennedy who took part in the Nile expedition with the Canadian voyageurs for the relief of Gordon.*

"In as much as this is the old route followed by Sir Alexander Mackenzie your Association may consider that the old tree is worth preserving."

Letter from R. C. W. Lett, Tourist and Colonization Agent G.T.P., Winnipeg, Man. and enclosure from Mr. Seebach, Giscome Portage.

YUKON

DAWSON, YUKON—FITZGERALD, INSPECTOR F. J.

MEMORIAL TABLET—To Inspector Francis Joseph Fitzgerald, Royal North West Mounted Police, who, with three others, lost his life in the discharge of their duty on patrol from Fort MacPherson to Dawson. Erected by the Fitzgerald Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire on Barrack Square, Dawson City.

UNVEILED Aug., 1915, by Dr. Alfred Thompson, M.P.

DAWSON, YUKON—OLIVER, HON. FRANK.

MEMORIAL ADDRESS—"Presented to the Hon. Frank Oliver, August, 1905, by the members of the Yukon Government and Councils, containing the whole history of the Yukon burnt in; miners outfit, pan, nuggets, burnt in in gold, on whole moose skin.

PRESENTATION took place in the Administration Building, at Dawson, Y.T., Aug., 1905.

YUKON TERRITORY.

Remains of Hudson's Bay Fort, at junction of the Pelly and Yukon rivers.

FIRST *residence of* BISHOP BOMPAS *at Moosehide, Y.T.*

FIRST *Post of* NORTH WEST MOUNTED POLICE *in the Yukon.*

FIRST *steel bridge erected, 1 mile from Dawson,* OGILVIE BRIDGE, *a place and a mountain range also named Ogilvie in commemoration of explorer, surveyor and* FIRST COMMISSIONER *of Y. T.*

WHITE PASS *summit, where railway crosses and the two flags marking* INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY *line are seen waving side by side, and suitable monument engraved by the Boundary Commission.*

HUDSON'S BAY.

Fort Prince of Wales, now Fort Churchill, in Hudson's Bay. Samuel Hearne in charge for H. B. Co. surrendered to French Admiral, La Perouse, in 1782 *without firing a shot from his cannon. Left historic record on smooth hard rock of Sloops Cove, west side of Churchill harbour, where he chiselled his name:—"S. Hearne, July* 1, 1767." *Photographed by J. B. Tyrrell, M.A., in* 1894.

ARCTIC

ARCTIC ARCHIPELAGO.

MEMORIAL TABLET—Inscription: "This Memorial is Erected to Commemorate, the taking possession for the "Dominion of Canada," of the whole "ARCTIC ARCHIPELAGO" lying to the North of America, from long 60° W. to 141° W., up to latitude 90° N. Winter Hbr. Melville Island, C. G. S. Arctic, July 1st, 1909. C. E. Bernier, Commander." To be found in the Library of Parliament, Ottawa.

THE ROYAL WILLIAM.

MEMORIAL TABLET—Inscription: "In honour of the men by whose enterprise, courage and skill the Royal William—the FIRST VESSEL to cross the Atlantic by STEAM POWER—was wholly constructed in Canada and navigated to England in 1833. The Pioneer of those Mighty Fleets of Ocean Steamers, by which Passengers and Merchandise of all Nations, are now conveyed on every sea throughout the world."

ORDERED by the Parliament of Canada, June 13-15, 1894. The above mentioned Memorial was PLACED in position by His Excellency the Governor General of Canada, Lord Aberdeen, on the occasion of the Opening of the COLONIAL CONFERENCE, June 28th, 1894. To be found in the Library of Parliament, Ottawa.

"All round record remarkable—was also first sea-going steamer to enter a U. S. port under the British flag; the first steam transport in Portugal; the first steam man-of-war in Spain; the first naval steamer to fire a shot in action, on May 5th, 1836, under Commodore Henry, then in command of the British Auxiliary Steam Squadron, in the Bay of St. Sebastian, Spain, under her Spanish name of Isabella Segunda."

NEWFOUNDLAND

CAPE BONAVISTA, NEWFOUNDLAND.

The traditional landing place of John Cabot, who on the 24th June, 1497, at early dawn sighted the new world. Historians are not agreed as to the landfall, some holding it to be Cape Breton and some Labrador, but the tradition in Newfoundland, which has been handed down since 1600, points to Cape Bonavista.

CUPIDS, NEWFOUNDLAND.

Guy's Colony, under the charter of James I. to Lord Bacon and his associates, was founded at this place in Conception Bay in 1610. Guy was an Alderman of Bristol and sailed from there on his colonization scheme in May, 1610, making a quick passage and had houses and mills erected before the cold weather set in.

CARBONEAR, NEWFOUNDLAND.

Battery at Carbonear—Built and manned by the inhabitants in 1690, successfully resisted the French attacks under D'Iberville in 1696.

CARBONEAR, NEWFOUNDLAND.

Until quite recently, were to be seen, the Charcoal pits used to produce the charcoal for the winter heating of the houses of the earliest inhabitants. Channel Islanders were among the first settlers and it is a matter of record that they called the charcoal pits Charbonniere, hence the corruption of the name to Carbonear.

TRINITY HARBOUR, NEWFOUNDLAND.

ADMIRALS ISLAND AND FORT POINT This was the head station of the Fishing Admiral. As early as the middle of the sixteenth century cannon were mounted here during the fishing season as a defence against pirates. About 1700 the Imperial Government erected permanent batteries here and stationed a small force of artillery men on the Island and point. There were no soldiers there in 1762, and the fort was in a dilapidated condition, when the French took it and threw the guns into the sea. Batteries were repaired and remanned in 1763. About 1800 a brick barracks was erected at the Point Fort and a bomb proof magazine for ammunition. Nothing now remains, earth works in ruins, and a few cannon embedded in the sod.

TRINITY HARBOUR, NEWFOUNDLAND.

FOX ISLAND—At the Northern side of the entrance to Trinity, is not really an Island but a peninsula as at its inner end it is connected with a long beach. A battery of eight guns was mounted here on the outer part of the Island in 1705. *During war time inhabitants of the North side of Trinity Bay were ordered by the Governor to winter at Fox Island.*

TRINITY HARBOUR, NEWFOUNDLAND.

THE CHURCH REGISTER AT TRINITY—founded by The Rev. Benjamin Lindsay and dating from 1755 *is the oldest register of births, deaths and marriages in Newfoundland.*

TRINITY HARBOUR, NEWFOUNDLAND.

At the Western end of Ryan's premises is still standing an old store, known as "the Pork Store" built by Benjamin Lester in 1763, *it is probably the oldest existing building in Newfoundland.*

BEOTHUCKS, NEWFOUNDLAND.

Beothucks, or Red Indians, the original inhabitants of Newfoundland, became extinct about 100 *years ago. Some of their burial places have been found at Tilt Island, one of the Ragged Islands in Placentia Bay; Swan Island, Bay of Exploits; Indian Burying Place, Notre Dame Bay, and at Port au Choix. At Fleur de Lis, on North East Coast, Indians obtained soapstone or Steatite from which they manufactured their pots and other vessels, evidences of this manufacture are to be seen in the Hills and surrounding places.*

RED INDIAN LAKE, NEWFOUNDLAND.

Last of the Beothuck Indians seen here by Lieutenant Buchan in 1819. *The remains of wigwams, canoes, deer fences, etc., were found by Peyton and Buchan showing that this was one of the chief places of resort of the Red Indians of Newfoundland. Near by at Grand Falls, are the great Paper Mills of the Anglo Newfoundland Development Company.*

PLACENTIA, NEWFOUNDLAND.

OLD TOMBSTONES—A tombstone with the inscription in Basque recording the burial of a Basque fisherman on the 1st May, 1676, and one recording the death in 1694 of an officer of a French frigate, who was also a Basque, are preserved in the Church of England at this place being found in the old graveyard near by.

PLACENTIA, NEWFOUNDLAND.

MEADOWS FORT—Situated on the Meadow's point, it is mentioned by Lahontan in his plan of Placentia made in 1692.

PLACENTIA, NEWFOUNDLAND.

Court House built in 1730, has been replaced by a new one. The old Magisterial Bench has been honoured by King William IV., Lord Rodney, Capt. Buchan and other notables. A tip staff is still in existence, with the quarterings on it of the House of Hanover, that had been in use since the reign of George II.

PLACENTIA, NEWFOUNDLAND.

GANNON POINT FORT—A small redoubt built by the English in 1715 to command the Roadstead. A sketch of the Block House appears in the Diary of Prince William Henry (afterwards William IV).

CHURCH PLATE—In care of the Bradshaw family is the Communion Service of solid silver presented by Prince William Henry, afterwards William IV, to the Church of England in Placentia, in 1787.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

KING'S BEACH—Here on the 5th August, 1583, Sir Humphrey Gilbert landed, erected a tent in sight of all the ships in the harbour, summoned the English and foreign merchants to attend, and in their presence, caused the Commission under the Great Seal of England to be publicly read, and took possession of the adjacent lands in the name of Queen Elizabeth.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

Fort William—A fort was here as early as 1618. *After the departure of the troops in* 1870, *it fell into disrepair and one by one its buildings have disappeared the last of them having been dismantled in* 1915. *This fort commanded the entrance to the Harbour and several times was taken by the French and retaken by the English. In* 1705 *it resisted an attack by the French under Subercase, but in January,* 1708, *Saint Ovide took it and dismantled it and the town was destroyed. In* 1762 *the French appeared in force and captured St. John's, Fort William again changed hands, but five months later the French were driven out.*

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

QUEEN'S BATTERY—Situated on the plateau over the Narrows at an elevation of about 420 *feet. It was begun in* 1763 *and enlarged and made stronger in* 1809.

ST. JOHN'S NEWFOUNDLAND.

FORT AMHERST—Erected in 1763 *and called after Colonel Amherst, who was in charge of troops at the retaking of the town from the French in* 1762. *It is situated on the point of the southern head at the entrance to the Narrows in a very commanding position. A light was first established there in* 1812.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

OLD GOVERNMENT HOUSE—Situated on Duke York Street, was built in 1779 *and first occupied by the Governor, Rear Admiral Edwards. It continued to be Government House until* 1809. *It was destroyed in the great fire of* 1892. *The garden by which it was surrounded was known as "The Garden" for many years, and was celebrated for its beauty.*

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

DUKE YORK BATTERY—Situated on the Southern Shoulder of the crest of Signal Hill. Mounted eight 24 *pounder guns, four* 18 *inch pounder carronades and two ten inch mortars. Dated* 1796.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

FREDERICK BATTERY—Erected by Lt.-Col. Durnford, R.E., in 1812, *was situated on the south side of the Norrows opposite and east of the Pancake Rock and was fitted with ovens for the baking of shot to a red heat.*

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

CHAIN ROCK—Situated at the narrowest part of the entrance to the harbor and opposite Pancake Rock. A chain of very large size was fastened to this rock and lay across the narrows with its other end fastened to a large capstan on Pancake, by which means it was raised sufficiently to prevent the entrance of any vessel larger than a fishing boat.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

FORT TOWNSHEND—Situated at the top of the land dividing St. John's from the Freshwater valley, at a height of three hundred feet above sea level; commands the harbour and entrance. It was begun in 1773 *and finished in* 1779. *From* 1780 *to* 1829 *the Governor had his dwelling there. Its Barracks are now occupied by the Constabulary.*

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

KINGS WHARF—Here on the 22*nd July,* 1860, *His Royal Highness, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, afterwards reigning as King Edward VII., landed and set foot for the first time in the New World.*

LABRADOR, NEWFOUNDLAND.

FORT YORK—Built at Chateau Bay by order of Governor Palliser in 1765.

The plan of the fort is shown in Prowse's History of Newfoundland at page 327.

NOTE—In 1809 Capt. Durnford sailed from Portsmouth to Newfoundland for the purpose of putting the fortifications at St. John's in order. In 1816 he was transferred to Quebec with rank of Lieut.-Colonel in command of the Royal Engineers in Canada, and had full charge of the remodelling and reconstruction of the Citadel and fortifications at Quebec.

HARBOUR GRACE, NEWFOUNDLAND.

THE PIRATE'S LAIR, tradition tells us, was around Ship's Head, at the head of the Harbour, where Pirate Easton used to careen his vessels. Cannon balls, old cutlasses, and many other naval relics were found here by old Captain John Stevenson, after he purchased the land. Among the things found there was a curious anchor, an old oak sign board with "St. Sebastian" carved upon it, an old Spanish windlass, that belonged to a large ship, and a lot of foreign timber.

HARBOUR GRACE, NEWFOUNDLAND.

The old Court House stood where Gordon Lodge now is. About 1810 *the Justices sentenced a man to be pilloried, and to receive thirty-six strokes of the cat o' nine tails on the bare back. This was the last time the pillory was used in Harbor Grace.*

HEART'S CONTENT, NEWFOUNDLAND.

First successful Atlantic Cable landed here by the Great Eastern on the 27*th July,* 1866, *and the Anglo American Telegraph Coy's staff installed in commodious buildings. Four Trans-Atlantic cables are now working from this point.*

BAY BULLS ARM, NEWFOUNDLAND.

First Atlantic Cable connecting Europe and America landed here. The S.S. Niagara arrived from Valentia, Ireland on the 17*th August,* 1858, *and successful connection was made and communication opened. After several hours working it became silent, the core having been destroyed by employing batteries of too great power.*

CAPE RAY COVE, NEWFOUNDLAND.

Point at which, in 1856, *the first cable was landed connecting Newfoundland with the neighbouring Continent, and ultimately linking America and Europe. The cable was landed at Cape Ray Cove and the steamer, carrying the cable, proceeded towards Cape North subsequently connecting with the shore end in Aspé Bay.*

The New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company promoted the undertaking, Peter Cooper and Cyrus Field both visiting St. John's and personally superintending the work of laying the cable.

CAPE RACE, NEWFOUNDLAND.

South East Point of Newfoundland made by ships on their voyages between Northern Europe and Northern America. When the cable across the Gulf was successfully laid in 1856, *and a land line connected with Cape Race, Mail steamers from England threw overboard water tight cannisters containing news matter which was picked up by a boat in waiting, and, on landing, the news was telegraphed to the principal cities in America, this practice was continued until August,* 1866.

The Fee for Life Membership in the Historic Landmarks Association of Canada is Twenty-five Dollars.

The Annual Fee for a Corresponding Society is Five Dollars.

The Annual Fee for an Individual Member is One Dollar.

Remit with instructions to the Treasurer, George Durnford, Esq., F.C.A., Room 58, Canada Life Building, Montreal.

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